CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS (

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENC

CD NO.

COUNTRY

Yugoslavia

DATE OF

SUBJECT

Scientific - Medicine

50X1-HUM

HOW

PUBLISHED

Book

DATE DIST. I NOV 1949

INFORMATION 1948

WHERE

PUBLISHED

Belgrade

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

Oct 1948

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Serbo-Croatian

REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CO-TAINS IMPORMATION AFFACTING THE NATIONAL DEFINES OF THIS UNITED STATES WITHIN THE NEXT THE SEPTIMEN AT TO 9, 3.C., 3 AND 33, AS RESIDED. IT SET OF THE CONTENTS TO SET OF THE CONTENTS THE NEXT MARKET OF T

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Bavez Lekarskih Drustava FNRJ, Kongres Lekars FNRJ Program (Program of the Confederation of Medical Societies of the FFRY, Congress of Doctors of the FFRY), (FDD No 519093).

SOME REMARKS ON THE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY OF BRUCELLOSIS

Dr Valter Rukavina Rijeka

The author's clinical diagnoses were based on the findings following the examination of 60 brucellosis cases during the past 18 months. He concluded that this disease, which is caused by various bacteriologically different types of brucella, can not be clinically differentizted.

Brucellosis does not indicate specific symptom or pathognomically clear and fixed syndrome. Each attack displays most varied menifestation both in the clinical picture and in the course and duration.

The author classifies this disease into two basic forms; the first takes a subscute course in which impediments of an allergic nature predominate; the second takes an acutely toxic course and leads to serious organic degenerations. All types of brucellosis, from the abortive to the neurobrucellar, can thus be classified under these two basic forms according to their manifestations.

The diagnosis of this disease depends on the symptomatological knowledge of the particular form, analysis of the blood, agglutimation test, blood culture, and allergic reaction. There are other methods of secondary importance or doubtful character.

Up to the present chemotherapy of brucellosis proved unsuccessful; antibiotics (penicillin and streptomycin) also proved ineffective. Vaccinotherapy alone proved effective against brucellosis. The author inaugurated a single application of a highly concentrated vaccine obtained from a stock of a specific type of bacteria. Progress up to the present hes been satisfactory. Best results were obtained from the vaccine prepared with the first form; the second basic form proved contraindicative.

N COMPENSAL SCHOOLSTAIN

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE NAVY NSRB DISTRIBUTION

ARMY AND FBI

THE PROPERTY OF THE P

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/13: CIA-RDP80-00809A000600260437-8



50X1-HUM

Of the 25 cases treated with the above vaccine 14 were completely cured after a single "shock dose," 4 suffered a relapse lasting from 14 to 40 days before complete and were given two "shock doses," 4 produced no results due to repeated relapses, and 3 afflicted with acute toxic form of brucellosis indicated symptoms of severe organic degeneration.

Similar tests are being carried out to determine the effectiveness of brucells filtrates proposed by US authors. Results from these tests will be reported later.

- E H D -

.. 2 -

COMPIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL